would weed out such cases on its own, but "civilization and culture" are not necessarily governed by "nature's laws" (344). Consequently, Clarke implies, dementia praecox is becoming more prevalent; alienists must do some of nature's work themselves.

This work, under the heading of "abnormal psychology," is of an increasingly specific character, as Clarke describes how its object is to allow us "to fix the standard, not for a class, but for the individual" (344). Such individualized scrutiny must be extended to the public schools, which have hitherto tended "to regard classes rather than individuals" (344). This would, of course, facilitate the narrating of those histories from cradle to grave, some of which are discussed below, which Clarke believes a proper study of dementia praecox requires.[xcii]

While his perfervid language is meant to convey the pathos of the "frail barks" drifting "to their inevitable doom beneath the Niagara of dementia," Clarke's two sample case histories, "J.C." and "C.S.," show instead a lack of sympathy for their subjects. The former, apparently abnormally intelligent, has been persecuted for his cleverness by his professor as well as his classmates; "C.S." walks with a proud strut and wears her hair in an unusual style, for which "eccentricity" she too is persecuted by her peers. She resorts to some form of unnamed "wickedness" -- obviously prostitution -- and is arrested and confined in a hospital for the insane. In a few years she too is reduced to "a lump of hideous clay" (346). Clarke's intervention helped neither child.

The "typical" symptoms, in Clarke's diagnosis of developing dementia praecox in the case of the twelve year-old "A.B.," included "lack of judgment, mannerisms and stereotypies, lack of insight and abnormal point of view" (12).[xciii] "A.B." expressed his abnormality by thinking that sleeping late, fishing, playing, having supper, and going to a movie were "the proper way for the modern boy to spend Saturday" (12). By 1915 Clarke considered dementia praecox a disease whose "well-marked cases" doctors could not afford to ignore (6). Its sure diagnosis made it one of the principal "justifications" of psychiatric opinion, to which the psychiatrist could appeal against other doctors' charge of being "almost as big a crank as many of his patients" (6) -- the more recalcitrant of whom Clarke characterized in the same piece as "hard nut[s] to crack" (7). In "The Detection of Mental Defect," Clarke concludes that "the